## A STEADY STREAM OF TALK.

THE SQUIRE-FLYNN INDICTMENT,

MR. DOS PASSOS SHOWS THAT MR. CLEVELAND IS NOT THE AUTHOR OF THE PHRASE "PUBLIC OFFICE IS A PUBLIC TRUST."

A great deal of talking was done in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday concerning the Indietment charging Rollin M. Squire and Maurice B. Flynn with conspiracy. Judge Lawrence sat with impressive stateliness upon the bench and looked polite and tired. The talking was done by ex-Judge Noah Davis and Benjamin T. Huntington, who talked for Flynn, by Mr. Howe, who talked for Squire, and by District-Attorney Felows and his assistant, Mr. Dos Passos, who talked for "the people." Judge Davis, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Howe all said that the indictment was defective. Colonel Fellows and Mr. Dos Passos said that it was as sound as a nut. The indict ment has lain in the pigeon-holes of the District-Attorney's office for months gathering dust and dimness. Now for the first time it is in danger of being actually tried, and that danger the defeadants' lawyers are trying to avert on those technical questions which lawyers know so well how to spring at just the right movement to embarrass pros cutors, befog jurors and bind-up judges.

The question is: Do the acts complained of constitute such a conspiracy as in the words of the Penal Code operates " for the perversion of justice and the obstruction of the due adminis-tration of the laws?"

whether they do or not, there can be no doubt that the eternal quibbles and hitches of the law which great and wise counsel are forever bringing up certainly do operate in just that way—to pervert justice and obstruct the due administration of the laws.

to pervert justice and obstruct the due administration of the laws.

Now, if Squire and Flynn are guilty of the acts charged, they are guilty of agreeing in a secret meeting witnessed by a written compact, that in case Squire could get himself appointed to a certain office and Flynn could get him confirmed, Squire, while taking an eath faithfully to perform the duties of office, should utterly ignore his eath, strip himself naked of all efficial power, patronage and responsibility and with these clothe Flynn, acting himself as Flynn's tool, henchman and slave and not as the servant of the public.

But a whole day has been occupied by the defendants, not in proving this nefarious charge false, but in saying that according to volume this, and section that, and to this learned judge and that august authority, there should have been a few words more er less in the indictment to make it legal. And unless, say these eminent lawyers, with many wise looks, many shakes of the head and many thumps upon the table, unless these words are put in or taken out a sheck will be administered to the American system of jurisprudence at which thoughtful people tespecially criminal lawyers, though they don't make this specification) may well tremble.

ABSUNCE OF THE DEFENDANTS.

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Neither Squire nor Flynn was present in the court. Their offence is classed as a misdemeanor, and consequently they are not held in so strict cus tody as defendants are in cases of felony, and probably knowing that the day was to be given up to talk they concluded that they would not anticipate trouble. In case they were acquitted, they would look back upon a day of useless torture. In case they were convicted, it would only serve as a prolongation of their sufferings. So they stayed away. The court-room was crowded early in the day, but the spectators soon showed their preference for the settled rain outside rather than the settled talk within. Finally the judge, the court officers, the reporters and the lawyers were the only people left.

Mr. Huntington started the talking just as soon. o talk they concluded that they would not antici-

court officers, the reporters and the lawyers were the only people left.

Mr. Huntington started the talking just as soon as the judge had taken his seat, and he began in a remorseless way. He took up a huge bundle of long, closely written pages, which he fingered in such a way as to carry the painful truth home to every one that he proposed to talk as long as his strength held cut. Then he slowly put on his spectacles, impressively cleared his throat and read his paper through from beginning to end. It was probably a highly sagacious document, but it did not read like a romance. Its merits were undoubtedly many, but it was certainly deficient in humer, pathos and imagination. When Mr. Huntington became weary, which in point of time was a long while subsequent to the moment when everybody clse became weary, he was replaced by Mr. Howe. Mr. Hawe talked more forcibly than Mr. Huntington, that is, there was more invensity in his tones. He gesticulated, too, with more vigor, and in these talked more forcibly than Mr. Huntington, that is, there was more in ensity in his tones. He gesticulated, too, with more vigor, and in these particulars his speech was more interesting. His attitudes were more impressive than Mr. Huntington's, being a man of more substance and more given to picturesque poses. He talked more rapidly and got through sooner, so that on the whole, his speech may be said to have been more successful.

repidly and got through sooler, so that on the whole, his speech may be said to have been more successful.

Colonel Fellows had his turn then and he talked breezily. There was a noticeable difference between the speech of Colonel Fellows any those that preceded it. Mr. Huntington and Mr. Howe had both tailed a great deal about the law, with which they showed a dexterous familiarity. But Colonel Fellows talked about the crime of Spoine and Flynn, and he painted it in dark and vivid colors. He said that Squire's part in the crime was to draw his salary and write had poetry with which to descente the City Hall, while Flynn was to get all the fat jobs, to "boss" the patronage, and to possess himself of the public purse inhindered. The Colonel maintained that acthing alled the indictment, and he did it in so racy a way that Mr. Huntington felt called upon to interrupt his flow of cloquence. When the Colonel remarked that Squire would have a hard time to convince the people.—

Mr. Huntington saw his chance. "The people!" he cried, with withering scorn. "We are not trying this case before the people."

"That he could secure office by any other than unlawful means," concluded the Colonel, where-upon Mr. Huntington looked as if he wished he had waited till he learned what was going to be said before he let out a brilliant and destructive reply to it.

MR, CLEVELAND'S LACK OF ORIGINALITY. Mr. Dos Passos talked when Colonel Fellows's energies flagged, and made the astounding statement that the celebrated phrase, "Public office is a public trust," was not original with President Cleveland, but that its real author was Lord Chief-Justice Loughborough. The importance of Mr. Dos Passos's speech, therefore, cannot be overestimated. It appears that a phrase which was given to the public, not in an unconsidered stump speech, but in a public document, was "cribbed" from Lord Loughborough with as little mercy as if he were a volume of the American Cyclopaedia. In the face of this revelation, made by one of his own partisans, in an official declaration as to the validity of the indictment against Flynn and Solure, it is difficult to see how Mr. Cleveland can offer himself again for public suffrage. Mr. Howe was clearly much alarmed by the disclosure, for he loughy protested that Mr. Cleveland had first created the phrase. But Mr. Dos Passos saw at once that if he allowed himself to be disputed in this, he threw his entire argument open to doubt Cleveland, but that its real author was Lord

created the phrise. But Mr. Dos Passos saw at once that if he allowed himself to be disputed in this, he threw his entire argument open to doubt and suspicion. He had shown himself remarkably familiar with authorities, even having quoted Moses as to the duties of judges. So that when he insisted that Lord Loughborough in 1790 had said, "This transaction concerns a public office, deemed by law to be a place of public trust," Mr. Howe sat down crushed. Wantever happens to Flynn and Squire, Mr. Dos Passos must be admitted to have nade an important speech.

It was late in the afternoon when ex-Judge Davis's opportunity came, and he talked steadily until court adjourned. He began by saying that he depended upon Judge Lawrence's knowledge of English history. In viw of this flattering fact it seemed odd that he could not also depend on his knowledge of the English language, upon which he might be supposed to be even better informed than upon English history. But apparently he could not, for he explained what these words, and these words, and the other words meant until half-past 4 o'clock. At this point the court become discouraged and said it must have rest. It half-past 4 o'clock. At this point the court be-teme discouraged and said it must have rest. It accordingly adjourned until this morning, when Judge Davis intends to talk some more.

WORKING FOR THE ALASEA INDIANS. WORKING FOR THE ALASKA INDIANS.
The New York indian Association met yeareiday afterboon at Mis. Theodore Irving's school, No. 21 West
Thisty-accordest, the treatent Mis. Irving, occupying
the chair. The most important business transacted was
the appropriation of \$500 for the building of a cottage in
Alasks. The business wission was followed by a public
metting, at which Archdescen Kirkby, rector of Christ
Church, Ryc. N. Y.; gave an account of the manners,
contens and he be if the Indians of Abades. De. Kirkby customs and hab et of the Indians of Alaska. Dr. Kirkby was the first missionary who pushed his way into Alaska beyond the Arcte Circle, going there about twenty-five years ago. Much work has been done since that time in teaching the Indians and in preparing bodies for them in ther own language. The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States Agent of Education in Alaska, also spoke.

A WOMAN FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. A special committee was appointed by President Sim-mons, of the Board of Education, at the last meeting of the board to select an assistant superintendent to succeed Letters." Superintendent Harrison. The committee will probably report at the next meeting of the board and it is thought report at the next meeting of the board are to the schools that it will name one of the women principals of the schools for the vacency. There are seven assistant superintendants and it is urged that there is even more reason for the superintment of a woman for this position than for the pince of school commissioner. Two years ago Miss Mury, E. Tate, of School No. 45 in West Twenty-fourth-at. New appelon of for assistant superintendent. She is the Re-known as one of the host togahars in the city, but the Church purguestion did not find favor and was dropped. Both drawing and Miss Dodge are in favor of the accountment of there.

of a woman, and as there are nearly six women teachers to every man in the public schools, it is believed that the appointment would be well received by the teachers The special committee is composed of Commission-Welch, Holt, Crary, Sprague and Traud. Among the principals whose names have been mentioned for the place are Miss Adeline V. Sutton, principal of school No. 56 in West Eighteenth-st.; Miss Mary E. Tate; Mrs. Sarah E. Cowes, of No. 47, the old Twelfth-st. school: Mrs Lizzle H. Walker, of No. 68 in West One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st.; Miss Kate G. Broderick, of No. 76 at Lexington-ave. and Sixty-eight-st; Miss Solome Purrov. of No. 53 in East Seventy-ninth-st. All of these are well-known and experienced teachers, and it is urged by some of their friends that an eighth assistant superintendent should be appointed who should also be a woman.

TAKING S. J. MEANY'S BODY TO IRELAND. The body of Stephen Joseph Meany, which has bee lying in Undertaker Hart's shop, at Fifty-second-st. and Third-ave., all last week, was taken in the forenoon yesterday to St. Jerome's Catholic Church, One hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. and Alexander-ave., of which the veteran patriot was a parishioner before he went to edit a paper in Waterbury, where he died The church was draped in mourning and was crowded with Irishmen alike of the old school and the new, from many of the towns of the New-England States, where the Irish element is strong, and from this city and Brooklyn. The coffin was strewn with flowers. A large floral harp was sent by the Fifth Ward branch of the Irish National League, of which Ward branch of the Irish National League, of which Mr. Meany was a delegate to the Municipal Council of that organization. There was also a tribute from the Press Club. A requiem mass was celebrated by the pastor, the Rev. John J. Hughes, who preached a sermon in which he dwelt upon the virtues and the sterling patriotism of the old man who had done so much to help make Ireland free. The body was taken in the afternoon to the Press Club, where it lay in stale until 5 o'clock to be viewed by many sympathizers, after which it was taken aboard the steamer Wyoming, of the Guion Line, for shipment to Ireland. A delegation of Irish Nationalists from Waterbury, Conn., accompany the body to Ennis, County Clare, where it will be buried.

A FAIR FOR THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL. The Ladies' Association, of the Homoropathic Colege and Free Hospital, will hold a fair at the Second Battery Armory in Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts., beginning on April 2 and con-tinuing thoughout the week. Money and fancy or useful articles are needed for the fair. Tod Helmuth, of No. 209 Madison-ave., is the president of the association. Among others connected wit the association who will accept gifts are Mrs. Charles the association who will accept gifts are Mrs. Charles
Abernethy, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Miss N. W. Bruce,
Mrs. Rufus P. Cowling, Mrs. Charles J. Canda, Mrs.
Beckman De Puyster, Mrs. David Dows, Mrs. Thomas
Eggleston, Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, Mrs. Watter Gurnee,
Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. L. R. Niles, Mrs. Thomas C.
Platt, Mrs. William A. Rockefeller, Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, Mrs. W. T. Sherman, Mrs. William H. Starbuck,
Mrs. George WestIngbouse, Jr., Mrs. John Wolfe, Mrs.
Feedinand P. Barle, Mrs. Charles H. Ropes, Mrs. T. E.
Allen, Mrs. George W. Ely and Mrs. Henry J. Newton.

AMEROSE H. PURDY WINS THE FARRELL CASE. Judge Martine has granted a new trial to James Farrell, who was convicted before him of grand larceny in the second degree. Robert Hackentos, a liquor dealer, charged that Farrell visited his place of business, and on the pretence that he was an inspector of the Croton Water Bureau, induced him to go out on the sidewalk to look at the gutter. While the men were outside, the liquor dealer's money drawer was robbed of several hundred dollars. The H. Purdy, who formerly held the place now occupied It. Parkly, who formerly held the place now occupied by Deputy Assistant District-Attorney Parker, the prosecutor in the case. It was Mr. Purdy's first case as counsel for a defendant in a criminal trial after leaving the District-Attorney's office. Mr. Parker in summing up the case said "the defendant did not take the witness sland as I expected be would." As the Court of Appeals has held that there should be no allusion to the fact that the defendant excretes his privilege of testifying, Judgo Martine decided to set aside the verdict.

THE GOULD-SAGE TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED. the criminal complaint against Jay Gould and Russell Sage did not begin yesterday. Preparations has been made for summoning sixteen witnesses and District-Attorney Fellows had announced that the proceedings would begin yesterday without fail. The mother of George Griswold Haven, the foreman of the Grand Jury, has been very sick and her death was announced to his fellow-jurymen yesterday, and was announced to his fellow-jurymen yesterday, an Mr. Haven was excused from service until Thursday Mr. Fellows said that Mr. Haven was familiar with the facts as they had been especially brought to his attention. The witnesses therefore will be summone for Thursday at Mr. Fellows's direction, and Mr. Haven will be present at that time to preside over the Grand Jury's deliberations. Morris Woodraff is the temporary foreman of the Grand Jury.

A writ of habeas corpus, granted by Justice Samuel Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court was served yesterday on Marshal McMahon in th case of George Benson, the Patti ticket swindler who was held by Commissioner Lyman for extradition to Mexico. The writ is returnable in the Circuit Court in this district this morning, and Jus-tice Blatchford will probably be in court this morning to hear the arguments of counsel.

CARDONNA GOES SCOT FREE.

John C. Cardonna, the mulatto, who was acquitted on Friday night of the murder of Thomas Byrnes at No. 12 Thompson-st., on August 1, 1887, was taken before Justice Lawrence in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to answer the charge of killing Daniel Techan, who lost his life in the same affray.
District-Attorney Fellows entered a nolle prosecut.
on the ground that the two transactions were in effect one, and the facts of proof inseparable. The judge discharged the prisoner.

CAPTAIN FRANGEUL'S HEROISM REWARDED. Captain E. Frangeul, of the steamship hourgogne, was the happy recipient yesterday from Louis do Bebian, agent of the French Line, of a fine binocular glass, a gift from the Board of Pilot Commissioners of this city, for the master's splendid conduct in rescuing swampeds from drowing. The photo had been swamped in a yaw, in which they were returning to their schooner after supplying the Bourgogne with a pilot. The glass's leather case bore an appropriate inscription on silver plate. A reply has been sent by Captain Françoul to the Commissioners.

BOSTON PHILANTHROPY NOT APPRECIATED. Charles P. Greenough, a Boston lawyer, sent Mavor Hewitt a copy of his argument before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the subject of water gas which is rapidly driving out coal gas in this city. Mr. Greenough says that the extraordinary mortality in this city from the use of water gas leads him to call the Mayor's attention to the subject. He adds that nearly all of them are unnecessary deaths, directly or indirectly caused by the efforts of the Standard Oll Company to create a market for its surplus stock of naphtha. This letter wa referred by the Mayor to President Bayles of the Board

declares that Mr. Greenough's letter is somewhat refreshing considering that he is, or was, president of the only company manufacturing coal gas in Boston, and is opposing pany manufacturing coal gas in boson, and is concern the introduction of water gas into cities in order to pro-tect and preserve his company's plant. On the score of health, President Bayles declares that water gas is just as healthful as coal gas, and that any one blowing out either and leaving the burner turned on full, whether from accident or design, would probably lose his life.

THE DOCK COMMISSION NOT INTERESTED. A bill has been introduced by Senator Coggeshall at Albany making the salaries of the Dock Commissioners \$6,000, instead of \$3,000. This change was provided for In a bill which was passed last year, putting this increasat the discretion of Mayor Hewitt, who approved the measure. Mr. Hewitt failed to give any further attention to the matter and it is reported that the Commissioners have requested Mr. Coggeshall to introduce this new bill. Treasurer Mathews yesterday said that to his knowledge the Commissioners had nothing to do with Senator Coggeshall's bill. He was certain that it had not been introduced by the request of the Dock Board and he hought that the Senator would be requested to withdraw it.

CATHOLICS THAT HAVE BEEN CREMATED. Despite the fact that the Catholic Church is opposed to cremation at least six Catholics have been cremated at Fresh Pond. Most of them were German Catholies, but so far as known, all had received the last rites of the Church. The names of four of these were Charlotte A. Schieler and Charles S. Schieler, of Brooklyn; Vincene Troboda, of this city, and Lorenz Kefer, of Brooklyn. Kefer's body was cremated last fall over a year after the lacted Congregation had decided against the new system.

THE BAPTIST PREACHERS AND DR. MIGLYNY. The Baptist preachers held their regular weekly meeting at the rooms of the American Baptist Publishing ety yesterday morning. A letter was received from Dr. McGlynn declining an invitation to address the Baptist ministers on "The Pope and Politics," but offering to speak to them, if they should desire, on "Religious Phases of the Labor Question." A motion to invite Dr. McGiyan to speak on whatever subject he chose was laid on the table. The Rev. Dr. John Humpstone read a paper on " Charles Darwin as Revealed in His Life and

A RECEPTION BY MISSION WORKERS. The new Presbyterian Mission House, No. 53 Fifthave., was opened yesterday for a public reception by the women engaged in the various branches of the mission work. The many visitors were much pleased with the new rooms, which are large, light and handsomely decorated. A meeting was also held in the chapel, at which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fewsmith, president of the fleard of Church Erection, presided. Besides the devotional ex-ercises there were addresses by H. C. Van Vorst and

FREIGHT RATES DISCUSSED.

DENOUNCING THE DISCRIMINATION. EMPHATIC ACTION TAKEN AT A LIVELY MEETING

OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE. The call-room of the Produce Exchange was a scene of unanimous and undeviating excite ment yesterday. It was packed from the lowest to the highest seat. The members there congre gated with intense in motive and unlimited in sentiment. That sentiment was that the Atlantic seaboard was being made a victim by the railroads and that this was accomplished through rebate arrangements with steamship companies for foreign shores and through dis criminating rates which were bound to injure Atlantic commercial relations. The speeches of the occasion were emphatic and vehement.

Alexander E. Orr, the president of the Exchange was in the chair. He took his seat before a packed house. The men he looked down and up and face to face upon wore a determined look; they were not to be trifled with. The proceedings of the day opened with the presentation of the following report, signed by J. Hobart Herrick, S. S. Marples, and Thomas Lee Gill, the Special

Committee:

Your committee beg leave respectfully to report that they have had the subject of violation of the Interstate Commerce law by discrimination against scaboard ports under consideration for three months past. They sought, in the first place, a personal interview with the presidents of the various trunk lines, by whom they were received in a very friendly manner and every disposition expressed of their desire to put a stop to the discrimination being practised on through fills. But their efforts seem to have been confined to expressions of approval of the objects of the committee and none of them have acceded to our request that they would become parties to a "friendly suit" to test the legality of any discrimination on export rates.

Immediately after the appointment of the committee application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and check the evil, and asking as to the methods of procedure, to which the Commission replied through its common inclusing a copy of the rules of procedure, and requiring a formal complaint to be filed. An application made to the Central Traffic Association also met with courticous treatment.

As a result of the public meeting held on the Exchange, september 13, 1887, or the efforts of the committee, or for some other reasons to them unknown, the system of cutting through rates was stopped about the middle of fast October. But it seems beyond question that before the evil was stopped, contracts were made with all the large Western shippers, running to or beyond the 1st of December. And it is a singilar coincidence that is the month of December cutting recommenced in its most aggravated form. Thereupon the committee made a formal request of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners to take up the subject, under Section 12 of the law, which gives them unquestioned power to investigate the whole difficulty (Copy of letter hereto attached marked "B"), in which, while admisting the power of the Commissioners replied (see copy of letter hereto attached marke

best that their action shall be invoked by a formal com-plaint.

Your committee, therefore, recommended that the Board of Managers shall appropriate a sum, not exceeding \$5,000, for the purpose of employing coulsel to bring a formal complaint before the Commissioners; and as this committee was appointed in accordance with a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Exchange, we re-omnend that a public meeting be called, at which the re-port of this committee shall be read, that the members of our Exchange, the citizens of the City and State of New-York in general, and its public press may be aroused to the danger to every commercial interest of the scaboard which the continuation of this flagrant evil is sure to entail. Your committee have also had some correspondence

with neighboring cities, and in Philadelphia a committee of co-operation has been appointed, and it is believed that active and influential committees from the principal sea board cities will be found ready and anxious to co-operate in any line of decided action which may be adopted by the New-York Produce Exchange. in any line of decided severage.

New York Produce Exchange.

The correspondence incorporated in the report

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS.

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS.
New-York, Feb. I. 1988.
Hon, T. M. Cooley, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir: On the 21st of September, 1887, the "Succial Committee of th, New-York Produce Exchange on Discrimination in Through Freight Rates" had the honor of didressing you on the subject of discrimination against the scaboard cities by the railroad companies in favor of the expect trade of Chicago and other Western points, and your masker was duly received, enclosing for our instruc-

seaboard cities by the railroad companies in favor of the expect trade of Chicaro and other Western points, and your answer was duly received, enclosing for our instruction a copy of the "Rules of Practice," in cases and proceedings before your Commission, all of which was duly considered by our commistion, all of which was duly considered by our commistion, all of which was duly considered by our commistion to the processor of the trunk lines or for some other unknown reasons the evil practically ecased for about months. Since the first of Decomber, however, the principal trunk lines have arain commenced at Chicago and other cities to unlawfully and openly discriminate against the entire scaboard to such an extent as to absolutely prohibit the movement of either grain or provisions to New-York city by our merchants. Within a week a through rate to Liverpool has been offered at 26 cents per 100, with 27.12 per 100 to New-York. Under a careful consideration of the Interstate Commerce act we find the powers of the Commission as expressed in Section 12, would seem to give, "authority to your Commission to inquire into the manazement of the business of all common carriers, subject to the provisions of this act"; and we would most respectfully call your attention to Section 12 and ask that immediate action be taken, should your honorable body consider our request for action under this section, admissible.

for action under this section, admissible.

You will readily understand that the object of the New-York merchants is not of a nuntitive character, as no adequate dannace for the destruction of the commercial alequate damage for the destruction of the commerce interests of New-York could be accorded by any court but that the practice should cease and the unjust a wicked discrimination be terminated. The undersized would, therefore, on behalf of our committee, respectful request as early an answer as may suit your convenience

J. HOBART HERRICK, Chairman.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1888.

J. Hobart Herrick, Esq., Chairman of the New-York
Produce Exchange, New-York city.

Dear Sir: Owing to my absence from Washington, veor favor of the 3d instant did not reach me until this morn-

ag.
I have no doubt of the power of the Commission to take

I have no doubt of the power of the Commission to take up independently a subject like that mentioned by you, and investigate it with a view to see whether the act to regulate commerce is obeyed in its spirit, but the Commission for many reasons have deemed it best that as a rule its action should be invoked by formal combaint. The importance of this may to some extent be understood when you are informed that up to this time, formal complaints have been so numerous as entirely to occupy the attention of the Commission, so that it would have been quite out of its power to enter upon any independent investigation without putting some of these aside altogether, and it has now in its hands complaints that must occupy its whole attention for at least a month to come. One of these will call it to New-York on the 21st inst., where the Commission will be in session for a few days. If you desire a personal interview with its ammbers there will be an opportunity for it while we remain in the city.

DENOUNCING THE BAHLROADS.

DENOUNCING THE BAILBOADS.

Mr. Marples, in presenting the report, made a speech which drew forth all the latent and superficial enthusiasm of the members. He declared that the railroads had " got around" the Interstate Commerce law by extending their termini to transatlantic ports and charging the same rates as to Atlantic ports. And rebates had been adopted in the execution of the scheme. For instance, he had found that 33 cents the hundred with a rebate

had found that 33 cents the hundred with a rebate of 3 cents had been charged to transatlantic ports, while the rates to this city were 33 cents. Mr. Quinby read a letter from his Chicago agent, indicating despair from this self-same cause. H. T. Kneeland went on in the same vein, and then, after a wild demand for a speech, J. H. Herrick took up the burden of the day. When the committee called on the railroad companies, he said, those corporations were courteous, but they were weak in practical means to settle the trouble; they shrank into themselves like drunkards who, afraid of their own weakness, begged their friends to send them to inchriste asylums.

Orr called Mr. Edson to the chair and amid great applause denounced the discrimination going on. The steamship companies, he declared, had their arrangements with the railroads and the proof of this could be shown.

ADOPTING THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. The report of the committee was then adopted with an overwhelming, resounding, unanimous vote, as was also the following resolution:

with an overwheiming, resounding, units with an overwheiming, resounding, whereas, By the report of the Committee on Through Freight Discriminations, it is clearly apparent that the railroad companies have been for six months past discriminating against the merchants of the seaboard cities, by a system of through rates to foreign ports, which, including a carriage of 3,000 miles by water, have been actually less than Inland transportation alone, and Whereas, A continuation of this system must inevitably destroy our scaboard commerce, and thereby cripple every manufacturing interest, and by driving capital away reduce the ability of taxpayers to support our increasing State and city expenses—in fact, will cause an immediate and rapid deline of every enterprise connected with our material presprity; therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange be and are hereby requested to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$5,000 to enable the Committee on Through Freight Discrimination to bring a formal complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission, to test the power of the law over railroad expert discrimination, so that, if the law be found inadequate, further necessary legislation may be secured.

Mr. Herrick took up the refrain and offered a

already arranged dates, if the request is granted: The Bev. S. Delancey Townsent, Thursday, March 1; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainstord, Wednesday, March 7; the Rev. Henry A. Adams, Monday, March 19, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Monday, March 26. The course last year met with great favor.

IS IT A CONSPIRACY TO SMUGGLE?

THE COLLECTOR EXAMINES NAG WO. MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF QUANTITIES OF

OPIUM FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE, Collector Magone had an idea yesterday that he was n the track of a big opium smuggling case. He had Ng Wo, of No. 13 Mott-st., an importer of opium. Ng Wo could speak little English. An unfledged verdant and bumptious young man from a morning paper tried to act as interpreter. But as "sabee" was the extent of his knowledge of Chinese, an assistant to the Chinese Consul was sent for to elucidate matters. Colonel Montgomery, of the secret service, had dis covered that Ng Wo had eighty-four and one-half boxes of oplum at his place of business, and that these wer without the proper labels.

The oplum was in five tael boxes, but had no Goverament stamp. Ng Wo, who was hauled before the Collector on this discrepancy, declared that the opium had been in in his place six weeks; he had impor himself. Frederick O. Nelson, the Custom House broker, through whom, so to speak, the opium had come, was sent for, and he explained that he had got the opium from the Custom House, but that Ng Wo had paid the duties. The opium had been shipped to Mosely & Co., from Hong Kong to Sau Francisco, thence coming overland. Mosely & Co. had transferred the shipments to Ng Wo. Deputy-Collector Wight had been informed by Mosely & Co., and Mr. Nelson had told the Collector that no stamps were on the optum, but that a requisition had been made on Washington for

that a requisition had been made on Washington for the stamps. Ng Wo declared that he was from Hong Kong, and, therefore, as an English subject, he had a right to import optum. The Collector satisfied himself that Ng Wo was an honest man. This investigation is a part of the steps instituted by the Collector in matters of smuggling.

Mr. Kemp, of Lauman, Kemp & Co., in a recent consultation with the Collector, explained the force of various labels, and on his information further steps in this line of investigation are to be taken. The Custom House authorities have been going through the various stores to see where optum has been imported. It has been discovered that optum once placed in the public stores has been taken out and reshipped and that within the past three years optum worth hundreds of thousands of dollars have been reshipped from this port to Havana.

sands of dollars have been reshipped from this port to Havana.

An investigation is to be made, therefore, to show whether, and to what extent, captains, pursers, the American Consul at Havana, as well as customs' inspectors, are involved in this matter. It is the duty of the American Consul at Havana to certify that this optium has reached that port. There are hundreds upon hundreds of certifications of that character, but it is said that there are no evidences of the arrival of the drug. The spanish Consul at this port has sent for figures of these importations and a full report from him will be sent to Collector Magone.

## THEY MUST WAIT WRILE THE PUBLIC STORES

OFFICIALS WRANGLE WITH THE EMPLOYES.

There was great excitement and delay to business at the Public Stores yesterday, caused by a disagreement between the Collector's representatives and the employes of the stores in regard to overtime. The result will probably be a general strike this morning. Previous to November last all overtime was paid for at 25 cents an hour. The day after the election the overtime was abolished by order of Collector Magone, and the men divided into two gangs. The hours of work are equalized so as to average the year round eight hours a day. At present they begin at 8 a. m. and end at 4 p. m. with half an hour for luncheon. When at 4 p. m. work remains u done, one of the gangs continues at work until it is finished, and these men are allowed as many home off" the next day as they were required to remain over hours the day preceding it. Under this plan the whole force is at work together but an hour

On Saturday night last one gang worked until 1 a. m. Sunday. When they knocked off they were advised by Superintendent Cabill to report at noo yesterday, although under the rules they expected to go to work again until Tuesday morning, having done eight hours overtime on Saturday The Superintendent intimated, the men say, that an arrangement was possible by which the men would be paid again for overtime as of yore. Accordingly, business of the stores was far behind; unloaded trucks stood at the doors and brokers' merchants' and cartmen clamored for goods which had been examined and were wanted for shipment. The force on duty was insufficient for present needs. If paid for over-time the men were ready to go to work.

Deputy Collector Williams sent out word to them that he wanted them to go to work, saying that they would be paid for it. This was not satisfactory, and twenty minutes later General Williams gave hi personal assurance that the Government would settle for every hour's work done. He added that the men who refused to go to work would do so at their peril. As nothing was said about reestablishing the overtime system, the gang declined unanimously to eln the Government out of its trouble.

At 4 p. m., the time for quitting work, the other gang stopped sharp at the hour, and although more than forty loaded trucks stood in line waiting to deliver their public store packages and many empty ones awaited goods for which they had permits, the men went out leaving overything in confusion, with cases, bales and packages scattered over the various floors, not even waiting to fasten up the shutters as is usual. General Williams appealed to them again, but in vain. Only on the promise of restoring the overtime system would they return. It is idea they wanted to know what was going to be done with the men who had refused to go to work at 12 o'clock. The Deputy follecter would make no promises and the big truck-loads of goods which had stood for hours at the Public Store doors had to be driven back to the steamer docks. After the men had gone General Williams received a message from Collector Magone, who had been informed of the situation, directing him to "promise the men overtime in cases of emergency."

Upon leaving the Stores the men of both ganzs repaired to Berrigan's Hall, at Hudson and Desposses sits, where speeches were made denoment. General Williams and enlogizing the former Republican Deputy Collector In charge, Colonel Jones, who had always upheld the overtime system. The speakers declared themselves "good friends of the Administration." but generally concurred in the assertion that "Colonel Jones was worth more than half the Democrats in the Custom House to-day"—a sentiment which was leadily cheered. A resolution was passed pledging the force to appear at roll-call at 8 o'clock this morning, and if it shall appear that any men went out leaving everything in confusion, with

ment which was Isudiy cheered. A resolution was passed pledging the force to appear at roll-call at 8 o'clock this morning, and if it shall appear that any of the men are laid off for refusing to work yester-day then all will go out in a body. Deputy Collector Williams said yesterday that the business at the Stores was the about the stores.

time system that the force was divided into twe gangs. It have said all I can say to induce them to go to work. If they continue to stay out to force us back to payment for overtime, I would discharge every man of them and hire new men. The prospect for the business men whose goods must pass through the Public Stores is not a bright one as matters stand now."

SOME CONFUSION AT A FUNERAL.

A serious misunderstanding occurred on Sunday a he funeral of Dr. John Bell, which took place in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in State-st., Brooklyn. Th church was crowded, and the services were conducted by the roctor, the Rev. Lindsay Parker. He read the burial service, and without making any remarks re-tired to the vestry to disrobe. In his absence the undertaker, John H. Newman, opened the coffin and invited those present to take a last look at the dead face. But before one-half of those present had passed the coffin, Mr. Parker returned and directed Mr. man to close the coffin, saying to the people that it kindly leave the church.

The matter was not understood by those pr but it appears that Mr. Parker has made a rule for but if appears that Mr. Parker has made a rule finds church that funerals shall be quietly conduct and that coffins shall not be opened. He said yested day that the undertaker misunderstood the matter Dr. Bell's daughter said yesterday that the family were deeply hurt and pained by the clergyman's action and if it had not been for a note sent to them the would have feit indigmant. His action appeared it kind, but it was done out of deference to the family They accepted his explanation, but wished he had done otherwise.

Encampments of Delaware and Kansas have dene the same.

At the New-York State Eencampment, to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, a strong effort will be made to put the Department of New-York on record. As a pre-paratory measure a convention of 250 veterans was helat Syracuse on Saturday, which unanimously indorsed the Per Diem bill and advised the State Encampment to do the same. The convention also appointed twelve de known Grand Army men of Onendaga County, to atten the National Service Pension Convention in this city of March L. A convention of the veterans of Cortians County, held on Saturday, took similar action.

BILLS THAT AFFECT THE CITY.

A CONFERENCE OVER THEM IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE-THE LIST IN DETAIL.

The Mayor and the heads of departments were ssion yesterday for a long time, considering various bills now before the Legislature. The following bills were approved: Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportion

ment to examine and audit the claims of James V

Lawrence and Abram Acker; forbidding the removal of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine from any civil appointment in any city or county except for sioners of the power to reduce Park policemen from a higher to a lower rank; authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell at private sale to the Church of the Shang Fund to sen at private sale to the Chirch of the Redeemer, the lots in Eighty-second-st. occupied by the church, about the title to which there has been a controversy; authorizing the Board of Estimate and just and equitable to accept in full setlement of per sonal taxes imposed since 1879 on any corporation organized under the laws of this State, but having its capital invested in a foreign country; making it the in front of their premises in good order, under penalt; requiring the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad to pay for any streets which have been opened through its property by the city, and to permit sewers to go through its property; raising the bonds to Court of Special Sessions from \$1,000 to \$10,000; strik the expense of opening streets more than a mile in length, and providing that the fees of commission

length, and providing that the fees of commi-sioners in street opening proceedings shall be at least \$150 in each proceeding; authorizing an action for the violation of corporation ordinances to be brought in judicial districts adjoining those in which the violation occurred. The following bills were disapproved: Regulating the keeping of intelligence offices, employment agencies, etc., making the term of office of the Aldermen two years, and giving the president of the Board \$5,000 er amount, and the members each \$3,000; amending the lonsolidation Act relative to street opening proceedings, repealing the act which forbids the laying of any pipes or gas or steam mains unless petitioned for by two-thirds of the abutting property-owners; authorizing the sprinking of sand between the tracks by the surface railroad companies between the months of November and April; authorizing the Controller. Corporation sprinking of sand between the tracks by the surface railroad companies between the months of November and April; authorizing the Controller, Corporation Counsel and President of the Department of Taxes to examine and pass upon, without any reference to any former litigation, the claim of George A. Vogel for damages caused by the grading of Fortleth-st. The following were laid over for further considera-tion: To include the schools maintained by the Catholic Protectory amount those particular anyticipate in the

apportionment of the school moneys and make them subject to the general supervision of the Board of Education; raising the salaries of the clerks of the Court of General Sessions; authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works not more than \$500,000 a year in extending the distribution of water, connecting the old and new reservoirs, etc., for delivering water at higher elevations, the money to be raised by the sale of bonds. COLUMBIA BOYS TO JOIN THE BASEBALL NINE.

cam Columbia College will have a fine nine this year, or twenty-nine candidates presented themselves at the old Olympic Rink, in Broadway, yesterday afternoon n response to the notice posted by Lawrence Reamer '88, S. of A., the manager of the nine for this season, stating that the candidates would begin operations on February 20. The candidates were; Harold Strebeigh, S. of A.; J. McCusher, S. of Med.; Paul La Marche, S. of L.; J. N. Nelden, S. of A.; G. E. Martyn, S. of Med.; C. A. Schluer, S. of A.; J. A. White, W. A. Wilde, W. H. Blessom and E. L. Devereux, s. of L.; J. L. de Villa, F. C. Mason, H. V. Jones, A. J. Pixley, J. P. Shaw and F. W. McClere, S. of Med.; J. T. Hoag, G. T. Long, C. I. Page and R. B. Watson, S. of Mines; A. B. Pattou, P. P. Henderson, Watson, S. of Mines; A. B. Pattou, P. P. Henderson, H. Mapes, V. Mapes, A. K. McCullagh, J. W. Walker, R. B. Marthee and R. B. Kimber, S. of A.; and J. Murray, S. of Med. Of these Strebelgh, McCusker, La Marche and Murray trained on last year's nine, while McCusker, Welch and Wilde are players on last year's "Jasper" nine of Manhattan College. Two of the others have already declared that they were good players, and will soon have a chance to prove their assertions. Harold Strebelgh has been elected temporary captain. As the building was not quite ready for the young men to begin work yesterday the regular training will begin to-day, if arrangements are completed for a trainer. Otherwise Strebelgh will coach the men at the start.

The insurance on the property of Seering & Hilbranat, No. 59 Ann-st, damaged by fire on Pobruary 18, is as follows: German American, S2.000 Factors and Traders', Pacific N. Y 275 New Orleans.
Commercial Union, England. 250 Aliance, New-York.
Ningara 500 Hamburg Bremou, Park, New-York. 250 Sun, New-Orleans... 750 Phoenix, London.... Guardian, London.... N. Y.

\$7,600

The insurance on the Power Company, Nos. 49 to 59 Ann-st., damaged by fire February 18, is as follows: Phenix, London,
1,500 Western, Canada.
Paenix, Brooklyn.
1,000 North British and
1,000 Mercatile, Eas.
1,000 Imperish, England.
pringfield, Mass.
1,750 Latyette, N. Y.
1,000 Connecticut, Hartford . \$19,300 operty of the Union Wood Workers The insurance on the ; Co. 50 Ann st., damaged by fire February 18, is as follows North British and Mercantile, Eng. Clinton, New York...

Sara Fire Association, 250 Loudon 125 Bowery, N. Y. The insurance on the bex factory of Doernberg & Goodman, Nos. 522-526 East 20th-st. damaged by fire February 18, is as follows: as follows:
| Howard, New-York | \$1,000 | London Assurance, Alizance, Now-York | 1,250 | London Assurance, Lalon Cal | 1,250 | Spring Garden, Penn | 1,250 | County of Fidla, Fire Associatin, Loudon | 1,250 | National | 1,2 Niagara, N. Y...... Bowery, N. Y.....

750 Boston Underwrites, 1,000 Mass 3,000 Liberts, N. Y...... 500 Total..... and stock in above building is as follows:

Springfield, Mass. \$250 00 | Citr. N. Y

Manufacturers'. 1,000 00 | Germanis, N. Y

Lancashire, Egiand, 1,500 00 | Hartford, Conn.

Weatchester, N. Y. 1,322 25 | Franklin, Phila

Traders', III 712 50 | Phenix, Hartford,

Alliance, N. S00 00 |

Guardian 356 25 | Total 57, \$7,150 00

THEY CANNOT THINK HE KILLED WIMSELF. Nothing had been learned yesterday afternoon at the office of J. H. Baker & Co., of No. 328 Cherry at, about the attempted Suicide of their travelling agent, Gregory J. Archbold, in Boston on Sunday night, which was reported in THE TRIBUNE posterday. It was said that Mr. Archbold had been in the employ of the firm for five years and was looked upon as an beneat, upright mas, and a good salesman with no bad habits. The firm had received a letter from him dated Saturday, con-The firm had received a inter from him dated saturday, con-taining a statement of his business, which gave no indication that he contemplated such an act. So far as was known to the firm there was no cause for him to kill himself, and they were inclined to think there must be some mistake about it.

A TRICK SOME IMPORTERS HAVE. The report of Assistant Appraiser E. A. Brown to Collector Magone, male yesterday, declares that the measurement of English tweeds, etc., is made on a basis of 37 inches to the yard, according to the English custom, and that a considerpartian of these goods has thus escaped duty. This re-port comes upon the appeal of Convers, Stanton & Cullen and others to Washington.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (Special).—Although the price of May wheat kept all the session between 802 and 814 cents, it was estimated that Hutchinson, the one great trader of the day sold between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels. The opening was at 814 cents, with cables study steady. The best prices ple every manufacturing invests, and by driving capital away resident the structuring invests, and by driving capital away reside the ability of taxpayers to support our increasing State and city expenses—in fact, will cause an immediate and rapid decline of every enterprise connected with our material prospitty; therefore but the structuring prospitty; therefore be to the structuring prospitty; therefore but the structuring prospitty; therefore be to the structuring prospitty; the structuring prospitty; therefore be to the structuring prospit

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

A FURTHER DELAY FOR HUGH M. BROOKS. THE CITY OF HOBOKEN BARRED OUT FROM ACCESS

TO THE HUDSON RIVER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- In the United States Supreme Court to-day the Chief Justice gave notice that mandates to enforce the decisions of the court would issue in all eases decided previously to January I, except in those in which petitions for relicaring are pending and those docketed and dismissed under the Ninth Rule. In view of the fact that a petition for a rehearing has been forwarded (but hot yet re covered) in the Maxwell-Freiler murder case, the issuance of the mandate in that case is postponed. The effect of this will be to put off for the present the execution of the sentence of death pronounced upon Brooks, alias Maxwell, by the

A docision was randered upon the application for a rehear ing of the case of William D. Andrews and others against George Hovey, which is well known as "the Driven Welt Case," This court held that the patent issued to Nelson W freen in 1871 for an improvement in the method of con tructing artesian wells was invalid, because the invention Green applied for the patent. The court adheres to its de cision and denies the application for a relearing.

A decision was also rendered in the series of important

cases in which the City of Hobeken, N. J., appears as plaintiff in error against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Adolph E. Schmidt, the Himburg-American Steam Packet Company and the North German Lloyd Steamship Company These suits were actions of electment brought by the City of Hoboken against the several defendants for the purpose of enforcing the city's alleged right to extend a number of its extension by virtue of a dedication made in the year 1804 by Colonel John Stevens, who was then the owner of between 500 and 600 acres of land on the western shore of the Hudson Siver where the city of Hoboken now stands The defendants resist the suits on the ground that the title of Colonel Stevens was limited to the highwater mark of the it then existed, belonged to the State of New-Jersey, which not only has never acquiesced in any casement over the land, but by various ensetments has conferred up in the defendants or their granters an absolute title inconsistent with any tight of way in the public over the same. This court, is a long epinion by Justice Matthews, holds that the grants from the State of New-Jersey, under which the de fendants respectively claim, are a complete bar to the re covery sought against them in this suit. The several judg

rough sugar squams team in this suit. The soveral jung-ments of the Circuit Court in favor of Schmidt and the rail' road and steamship companies are therefore affirmed. A decision was also rendered in the case of the adminis-trators of Milo Hos Hier, deceased, against the City of San Francisco, a case which involves the title to certain lands in the "Van Ness ordinance." The Supreme Court of California decided that the title to the lands is controversy was in the city, and enjoined Howliey from medding or interfering with the same. This court affirms that decision and holds that when the Van Ness ordinance was passed, the title of the city to the property covered by the claim then pending before the district court on appeal was imperfect. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Ca ifornia is affirmed.

A decision was also rendered in what are known as the

Pacific National Bank cases, which come here upon appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Mas-anchusetts. These were suits brought by write of attachment against the Pacific National Bank of Boston after it resumed intended to recover certain sums of money alleged to be duefrom the bank to the several plaintiffs, George Mixter, Hears M. Whitney, Daniel L. Demmon and Calvan B. Prescott. The most important question in the cases is whether an attach ment can issue against a National Bank before judgment in a suit begun in a United States Circuit Court. This court is of opinion that it cannot; that the attachments in all of these but the decree in the suit in equity is reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to enter a decree setting aside and annutting the bonds which were given in the suits to dissolve the attachments, and enjoining each and all of the creditors and those claiming under them from proceeding in anymanner to enforce the same against the directing the sureties to surronder to the receiver the securities they hold for their ludemuity. The other business transacted by the court to-day was as

follows:

The other business transacted by the court to-day was as follows:

No. 156. William S. Andrews, and others, appoliants, agt. Reyal B. Come. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Decree affirmed, each party to pay his ewn costs in this court.

No. 36. The United States, appellant, agt. Mathide de Morant, et al. Decree amended by Justice fizzilley.

No. 159. Matthew J. Scheerarti, appellant, agt. William B. Bloxham, Governor, etc., et, al. Appeal from the United States for the Northern District of Floribla. Pecree additional with costs.

No. 163. Hobert K. Dow, et al., trustees, appellant, agt. the Memphia and Little flock Railroad Company, etc. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Kansas. Decree reversed with costs and causes reasoned with directions to enter a decree in concarality with the opinion of this court.

No. 153. Robert C. Crawford, plaintiff in error, agt, William F. Halsey. In error to the Chant Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 1,21 of Octobor term, 1886. William L. Reyall, plaintiff in error, agt, the States for the Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 1,21 of Octobor term, 1886. William L. Reyall, plaintiff in error, agt, the Southern Legislation of Company, plaintiff in error, agt. The Southern Frond Company, District to make a for hardward against the Octobor term. United States for the Court of the United States for the Western District to make a for hardward against the Octobor term and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. On motion of John P. Butler for appelled cocketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 1,306. Frank Batterman, treasurer, etc., appellant, agt. Ailen C. McArthur and others.

No. 1,307. Hamilton Wilson appellant, agt. Ailen C. McArthur and others.

No. 1,308. John M. Gleem, trustee, appellant, agt. Ailen C. McArthur and others.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Oliver S. Carter, through his counsel, Evarts, Choate and Beaman, vesterday obtained from Chief Judge Sedawick, of the Superior Court, an injunction restraining the New York Elevated Rairoad Company and the Manhatina Railway Company from erecting a platform on the easterly side of the clevated structure in Pearlot, in from of the buildings Nos. 140 and 142 Pearlot, which are the

of the buttoning Nos. 1so and Lee Pearlest, which are no property of Mr. Carter.

Some of the many lawyers who have been interested in the important hitigation involving the affairs of the New-Yerk, Beston and Montreal Haifroad were again before Judge Wallace yesterday. The three weeks' argument a few months ago was in the suit of the Banque France Egyptiesse against John Crosby Brown, Jesse Seligman and other pro-moters of the road. Argument was begun yesterday in the companion suit of Honry Louis Dischedisheim against the same defendants. Benjamin F. Bristow spoke in behalf of

the plaintiff, and will continue to argue to day. The plainting and will continue to argon to cap.

A sheriff sury yesterday assessed the damages sostaleed
by John W. Jeffers in the allenation of the
affections of his wife by Nicholas W. Pease
at \$10,000, the full amount claimed in Mr. Jeffers's suit in the
Supreme Court. His wife left him tast August taking with her their only child. Mr. Jeffers employed a detective and it was ascertained that she was living with Pease as his wife in Woodside, N. J. The suit was then begun and judgment was taken for the plaintiff by default. Pease was a class leader in the Duane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where Mrs. Jeffers attended service at the time the intimacy where Mrs. Jeffers attended service at the time the intimacy began.
Charles H. Patterson, Norman Hubbard, J. and Harry Hufmarel, composing the firm of Patterson, Hubbard & Ca., dealers in shades, made an assignment vesterilay is Edyar A. Treetwell. Levi Spear and Marx S. Holt, constituting the firm of Levi Spear & Ca., dealers in tobacco at Nn 184 Water-st, assumed to David H. Goodman, James H. and Nellie T. Wall assigned to Michael T. Wall, giving prefersonce for \$185.

Judge Pitchke, of the City Court, yesterday denied the mation to variet the order of arrest in the case of Edward J. Haske, troasurer of the recent walking match, who was sent to Lullow Street Jail at the suit of Eugene Camissey on a claim for \$230.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY.

J.-Case on. Ne day calendar. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART II.-Before Beach, J.-Nos. 213, 544, 569, 562. SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART L.-Adjourned for the SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Refore Andrews, J.—

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before Andrews, J.—

Nos. 2291, 25g, 254, 255, 1223, 2643, 955, 861, 1188, 1167, 1539, 15285, 2449, 519, 858, 859, 1230, 10374, 318, 1136, 1773, 1571, 966, 784, 1988.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Before Ingraham, J.—Nos. 11445, 1451, 1685, 1189, 1520, 6604, 1664, 1388, 441, 1108, 1165, 772, 1115, 927,

SUPREME COURT—CRECUIT—PART IV.—Before O'Erien, I.—Case on. No day catendar.

SURGOGATI'S COURT—Before Ransom, S.—Will of Cartistopher Tacks, 10 a. m., will of Heary Sheldon, 16-20 a. m.; will of Sarah M. Silter, 10:30 a. m.; will of Leonard Gasting, 4p, m. 4 p. m. SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TREM-Before Freedman, J.-No day calcular.

SUPERIOR COURT.-TRIAL TRIM - PART L.-Before O'Gor.

man, J. - Nos. 403, 1404, 1544, 1207, 322, 577, 1532, 1187, COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Beckstaver, J.-